

UNITED STATES UNPREPARED  
FOR WAR, SAYS MAJ.-GEN. WOOD

Commander of Dept. of the East Believes an Adequate Reserve of Trained Men for Both Regular Army and Militia Would Relieve Present Grave Situation

"An army is only as capable as its leaders; only as strong as its leaders of properly trained soldiers. A bit true, isn't it? But a military leader that may cost us dearly if we do not heed his warning."

So spoke Major-General Leonard Wood the other day to a reporter for THE SUN. The quiet way in which he spoke carried an added weight because it had the finality of years of study and yet looked the moderation of one seeking through earnestness rather than passion to make the facts clear.

As you know, we are not now permitted to discuss the European war, nor yet to express our opinions upon the lessons to be drawn from that conflict or its conduct. What must be perfectly plain to every intelligent American is the appalling waste among the fighting personnel, and then, what is not so evident to the layman, there is the equally impressive destruction of the fighting material—the soldier's tools, as it were.

"These are not military secrets, but facts to be found in the technical, professional and even in the lay press reports, but possibly not properly analyzed to the man in the street. What we must ask ourselves is, How far are we prepared to meet the demands of armed strife? And then, What are our available resources for filling the gaps and maintaining our battle strength after the first brief period of the initial clash?"

"Most of the answers that can be given to these questions are already available in the official reports of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and it is no violation of the present order for silence if I help to a better understanding by calling particular attention to certain portions of these publications. It is equally possible for you to draw your own conclusions freely from the facts as thus disclosed.

"To-day we have immediately available a regular army consisting of 26,000 mobile troops in the form of infantry, cavalry and field artillery, beside 17,000 men in the seacoast branch of the service—the soldiers trained for the manning of our permanent defenses. In addition, the existing State militia aggregates an additional force of 104,000, of which possibly 60 per cent. would prove effective material in time of need.

"This sums up our ready military resources. We have no reserves! Keep these figures in mind in view of such extended continental coast lines and what you have learned for yourself of the possible wastage of modern warfare.

"In my last annual report, that for the fiscal year of 1913, you will find the following: 'The subject of reserves is one of great national importance. Military organizations are maintained during peace at the minimum strength consistent with training. When war comes it will be necessary to increase these organizations nearly to three times the peace strength. Unless some system is adopted through which trained men can be secured such increase must come from the untrained civilians constituting the mass of the population, and it is evident that organizations increased in this manner would be rendered ineffective for immediate use.'

"But before we take up the subject of a way to provide these reserves and their officers let us grasp the state of affairs as they exist.

"We have no warrant for believing that man for man our fighting personnel is any better than that of a possible foe. We have reason for pride in what the American soldier has proved himself to be on the field of battle, and that a gratifying in its promise for the future. But overconfidence will hurt us more than it will help, for war, if it comes for us, will come suddenly, and no enemy would dare to attack us on our own shores unless he were fully prepared in the light of modern standards and thoroughly equipped with all of the machinery of present day combat.

"As the militia of the various States exists to-day it is immediately subject to the executive authority of those States and only subordinate to the general Government when the troops have been mustered into the regular organization and discipline over them related to the Secretary of War. Primarily the feeling is that these State troops are for service mainly within the borders of their own States, and their transfer to the national defense a discretionary matter resting with each Governor concerned.

"Picture for yourself the first consequences following upon a declaration of war by an alert and efficient enemy. His object will be to attack our defending forces and to cripple them. This done, his next objective will be to effect a landing in force with the ultimate aim of establishing a base from which to operate in reducing certain of our defenses and in bringing the richest of our seaboard cities under tribute.

"The vital area of attack in all likelihood would lie somewhere between Boston and Washington. Let us make the north and eastern limit Cape Ann and the southern one Cape Henry at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Broadly, without going into refinements of topography, this means quite 700 miles.

"True, we have powerful fortifications or batteries posted at strategic points along this line, and as I have already



Gen. Leonard A. Wood, commanding Department of the East.

mentioned, we have 17,000 men whose special duty it is to man and serve these guns. But quite apart from these soldiers, military requirements demand that these permanent defenses should be supported by a mobile force of quite 300,000 men for our Atlantic seaboard alone!

"You have already added up the total of our standing army and the 62,400 of the effective militia, assuming all of the latter could be called upon and placed where the immediate need required. This means an available mobile force at best of but \$8,400, as against the 300,000 that would be needful to meet the situation imagined!

"But are we even as well off as these figures indicate? Fancy the state of the public mind should the navy not be victorious in its first clash with the foe. Back upon the coast come our crippled ships bringing evidence of the enemy's aggressive force. Simultaneously we learn by wireless of the sailing or the approach of a great fleet of soldier laden transports bent upon invading us. Perhaps there may be rumors of a kindred move in the direction of the Pacific seaboard.

"The Governors of the States are appealed to for their militia, but public clamor demands their retention at home for protection, and if not so, still these men must be moved speedily toward the seaboard, and do we know that the bulk of these could reach the desired destinations in time? Instead of a supporting force of 84,000, we would probably have a considerably smaller mobile army with which to meet the enemy coming, undoubtedly, with a body of troops twice as large, if not greater!

"And then, would we draw the vital necessary reserves that would be needed to make up the losses incident to the first clash? Just think of it, 700 miles to defend and probably fewer than 70,000 soldiers available for the task!

"At the end of the civil war the Union and the Confederate armies totaled something like 1,200,000, but this ultimate fighting strength represented what remained of the 4,000,000 men called into service during the years of that conflict. This fact shows how much depends upon this matter of reserves.

"But aside from this lesson we cannot draw any comfort now from our capacity then to supply the wastage incidental to disease and the battlefield. In a large measure both sides were fighting under kindred conditions of unpreparedness and both drew upon untrained men to keep the struggle going, and there was time enough in that prolonged strife to familiarize the

Calls Attention to the Alarming Shortage in Field Artillery Guns and Ammunition and to Fact That They Cannot Be Made Quickly

company officers of reserves or volunteers. If we were called upon to mobilize to meet a first class Power we should require immediately several thousand officers. Where are we to get them? This is a matter of vital importance and one which should be attended to at once and not left to the rush, hurry and confusion preceding a war.

"I am of the opinion that it would be practicable to select from the graduating classes of those military schools at which we have officers of the army as military instructors, on the recommendation of such instructors, 400 men each year who could be commissioned as provisional Second Lieutenants in the different line branches of the regular army, including coast artillery, for a period of one year, subject only to physical examination, to receive the full pay and allowances of a Second Lieutenant, to be junior to all Second Lieutenants of the regular establishment, and to be discharged at the expiration of one year with a certificate of proficiency. If they merit it, as company, troop or battery officers of militia, volunteers and the regular establishment in war, I believe that a proposition of this kind on the part of the Government would meet with a generous response, and that it is a practicable way of providing a reserve of officers. The results obtained would justify the expense.

"As you know, for the past two summers we have conducted students' military instruction camps. To enter one of these camps applicants must be citizens of the United States between 18 and 30 years of age, of good moral character, physically qualified, and students in, or recent graduates of, universities, colleges and the senior class at high schools.

"As matters have been up to date the students have been obliged to pay for their transportation to and from the camp for their subsistence at the rate of \$2.50 per week, and also for their clothing about \$5. The Government has furnished gratuitously only the instructors and the camp equipment. You might imagine that this proposition was not an appealing one, especially as the Government expected to be the ultimate beneficiary. The results, however, have been extremely encouraging.

"During the past summer we had four camps, one at Asheville, N. C., from July 6 to August 7; one at Burlington, Vt., and one at Ludington, Mich., at the same time, and one at Monterey, Cal., from June 26 to July 31 inclusive. Take the Burlington camp as an example.

"We had there 350 students and at the end of their five weeks of training 120 were recommended to fill lieutenant and captaincies of volunteers. In five days of target practice 60 per cent. of the 350 students made the mark, marksmen or better, which is a high classification. The discipline was excellent and only one man was sent home from camp because of an infraction. The men were as keen as mustard for the work and were heartily interested in the practical and the academic side of the training. Their student habits made it easy for them to follow the books and to absorb the lessons designed for them.

"The officer in charge of the Burlington camp frankly said that the results were such that he had not witnessed them himself he would not have believed them possible. The extension of this camp idea is full of possibilities both for officers and men of the volunteers; and its logical expansion would provide means for the almost unlimited number of excellent material.

"Undoubtedly the burden of expense now placed upon the students limits the attendance and we should have a larger number and richer returns if we could attract to these camps the splendid young men that cannot afford the outlay. I cannot make too strongly that Congress make a suitable provision by which students can obtain admission to the camps and their transportation, subsistence and uniform without cost to themselves.

"Indeed, this whole plan of training commends itself for many reasons. Individual fitness is seldom studied in the arrangement of academic periods. The excellent, the fair and the mediocre move along at a prescribed pace. Many able officers of a conservative mind believe that essential to a man's progress is more needful than the regulation of a workman's advance in the shop of his employer, where aptitude and personal initiative are usually considered appreciatively. The students' military instruction camps show how much more readily one man absorbs and digests his lesson than another, and this fact is exemplified by the reports which recommend some men for lieutenantcies and others for the higher grade of captain, while still others would probably need a second period of instruction to qualify for an officer's rating.

"But back of these camps, as a source of potential leaders, there is need for some such progressive military education as that which has been developed so admirably in Switzerland. By starting with the lower grades, the Swiss boy receives a progressive training which culminates at his graduation or when he reaches the age requiring service with the colors. Then, because of what he has learned gradually during his school days, his actual field service is but sixty days for infantry and ninety days for either the cavalry or the artillery branches.

"The actual annual outlay to the Government for its reserves does not exceed \$8,000,000, and yet, with this extremely economical outlay, Switzerland can muster in the hour of need a fighting force of 500,000 trained men! We have a population of more than 90,000,000, while that of Switzerland is less than 4,000,000, but see how differently

Continued on Fourth Page.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. FREDERICK LOESER & CO.  
Fulton Street Bond Street Frederick Loeser & Co. Livingston St. Elm Place.  
BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

## \$2.98 for Blouses, Values \$4 to \$5

ONE NEW MODEL of black chiffon has a bolero of black lace, satin trimmed. One model of black chiffon has the waist portion stenciled with flowers, wide girle of black satin, sleeves of satin. One of flowered chiffon over net has girle of black moire. Several models of the new sleeveless velvet Blouses, smartly cut and attractively trimmed; new collars. A hand embroidered and hemstitched Blouse of crepe de chine in the newest shades and white is exceptional value. Other Waists of messaline, of Roman striped silks, of crepe de chine with lace sleeves of black pail de soie, messaline, etc., values far out of the ordinary. At least 15 new models, exceptional value, showing a range of such colors as Ethiopian brown, tete-de-negre, Russian green, new blues, black, white, etc.

## \$5 for New Blouses, Values to \$10.

A large variety of very smart plaid silk Blouses, and some of Roman stripe, new and attractive. Crepe de chine, fancy colors and black. Some exceptionally handsome Waists of lace.

## Blouses \$6.98, Values to \$12.50.

Many very fine Blouses that have come to a few of a kind are included at this price, some that have been nearly double. They are made of the finest silks and laces, of chiffon, crepe de chine, etc., beautifully designed, exquisitely made. One model of the new Margot style is made over chiton, high standing collar of lace, necklet band of black moire ribbon, V neck edged with the ribbon and with bow, long sleeves.

## \$3.98, New Blouses, Value to \$6.

A new model of pique white taffeta, hemstitched, V neck, new collar, long sleeves with hemstitched cuff. One of shadow lace over blue silk, not visible, new plaid high collar, long sleeves edged with fur and bands of fur down front and around neck. One of Oriental lace over flesh chiffon, high standing collar of fur and colored silk, the waist in over-bustle style, three-quarter sleeves. Edged sleeves and blouse with imitation tulle trim.

## Blouses, \$1.98, Values to \$5.

Fashionable made of satin in the new shades of blue, brown, etc., and of chiffon over net foundations in dark and light colors. Others at this price are made of black messaline, new designs. There is also a great variety of lace and crepe de chine Waists in this collection that were recently \$5 in price. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

Second Floor.

A Sale Day for Men!  
\$15 to \$20 Suits & Overcoats  
\$12.50

SUITS AND OVERCOATS of fine serviceable quality, tailored to Loeser specifications and made from fabrics of beauty and durability.

THE SUITS are in business sack models made from excellent new chevrons, cassimeres, and worsteds. They are thoroughly smart, serviceable and fully worth \$15 to \$20 in any wardrobe.

THE OVERCOATS are winter weight, black and Oxford coatings, in Chesterfield styles. Also some fancy Coats for men who favor more youthful appearance. Both in a full range of sizes.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Practical Gifts for the Holidays  
Dress Lengths of New  
Dress Fabrics

THE TREND OF GIVING this year is largely toward the practical, and already those who are wisely "shopping early" are asking for lengths of dress goods, suitable for skirts, dresses and suits.

Tomorrow's sale will afford opportunity for choosing among the most desirable of the all wool fabrics of the season, plain colors and invisible suiting mixtures, at prices that will average a low half of the usual.

The lengths, the present prices and the comparison are as follows:  
2 1/2-Yard Lengths, Regularly \$3.75 to \$6.25 at \$2.50  
3-Yard Lengths, Regularly \$4.50 to \$7.50 at \$3.50  
3 1/2-Yard Lengths, Regularly \$5.25 to \$8.25 at \$4.50  
4-Yard Lengths, Regularly \$6.00 to \$9.00 at \$5.00  
4 1/2-Yard Lengths, Regularly \$6.75 to \$9.75 at \$5.50

These are fabrics that regularly sell at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a yard, some of them the odd pieces from our own stocks, some of them the clearances of a large manufacturer. Not a few of them are high class imported fabrics.

\$2.25 Black Broadcloth, 54-Inch, Spotproof, \$1.00  
\$1.25 Imported Black Broadcloth, 54-Inch, Spotproof, \$1.25  
Second Floor, Elm Place.

Clearance of Embroidered  
Swisses

39c. a Yard for Values 69c. to \$1

THIS IS A STOCK CLEARANCE of our own, including patterns now to be discontinued; also odd though perfectly usable lengths.

There is immense variety of embroidered flower, eyelet and dot patterns, all worked on fine Swiss and heretofore marked at 69c. to \$1 a yard. Tomorrow new priced at 39c. a yard.

Embroidered Batistes and Swisses 69c. a Yard, Values \$1.25 to \$2  
Main Floor, White Fabric Section.

## \$16.58 to \$45 Cluny Lace Luncheon Cloths, \$8.98 to \$16.50

45-inch size, \$21 and \$45 Cluny Lace Luncheon Cloths, \$10 and \$19.98

54-inch size, \$13.50 to \$45 Cluny Lace Dinner Cloths, \$9.98 to \$35.98 and 72-inch sizes.

Continuation of our dispersal of handsome Cluny Lace Cloths from our own stocks for prices which surprise even those in the trade. Many handsome patterns.

Needlework Store, Second Floor.

FURS!  
Of Quality

SPECIALIZING IN VALUE FOR PRICE—giving better Furs, more distinctive styles, more fashionable models at each price than may be found elsewhere in this vicinity.

These are instances of Loeser special values that should arrest the attention of every one who has Furs in mind.

\$85 Arctic Fox Sets, Dyed Natural Blue, \$55  
Double fur animal skins, fancy animal shaped Muffs.  
Separate skins for selection, made up into Muffs or Scarfs as desired, at \$27.50 a skin.

Hudson Seal Coats, \$95  
Branded lined, full sweep flare model, 40 inches long.

Red Fox Sets, full pillow Muffs, animal Scarfs, head and tail.  
Kit Coney Sets, pillow Muff, trimmed head and tail, animal Scarf.  
Imported mink Scarfs (Japanese mink) fancy shape.

Imported Japanese mink Muffs, eight-skin model, half-barrel shape.  
Naroseal Scarfs, barrel shape.  
Naroseal Scarfs, fancy shape.

Natural raccoon Scarfs, shaped model, dark skin.  
Beaver Scarfs, new shape with button.  
Fitch Scarfs, fancy shape with head and button.

Skunk opossum Muffs, pillow shape, black marten style.  
Black marten black marten style Scarfs, animal shape.

Persian paw Sets, pillow Muffs, fancy shape Scarfs.  
Black Coney Sets, large pillow Muffs, shaped Scarfs.

Natural wolf Sets, pillow Muffs and animal shaped Scarfs.

\$75 Skunk Sets (Black Marten) at \$50  
Extra choice skins, perfectly matched. Large pillow Muffs, fancy bed, four-skin style and two-skin fancy shaped Scarfs.

Hudson Seal Coats, \$79  
All silk skinner sash linings, 40 inches long, full flare.

Red Fox Sets, Muffs trimmed with head, tails and paws; animal shaped Scarfs.  
Skins pointed Manchurian dog Sets, Muffs trimmed with head and tail; large animal Scarfs.

Hudson Seal Coats, barrel shape.  
Beaver Scarfs, half-barrel shape.  
Beaver Scarfs, barrel shape.  
Imported Japanese mink Muffs, 10-skin, sunken bed.

Imported Japanese mink Scarfs, 10-skin, sunken bed.  
Natural raccoon Muffs, three dark skins, pillow shape.

Skunk opossum Muffs, black marten style, pillow shape.  
Natural raccoon Scarfs, two-skin, animal shape, head and tail.

Black wolf Muffs, sunken bed.  
Black fox Muffs, large pillow shape, tail and paws.

Black fox Muffs, trimmed with head, tail and paws.  
Natural opossum Muffs, pillow shape.

Black fox Scarfs, double fur, animal shape.  
Fitch Scarfs, fancy shaped.

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

FURS!  
Of Fashion

SPECIALIZING IN VALUE FOR PRICE—giving better Furs, more distinctive styles, more fashionable models at each price than may be found elsewhere in this vicinity.

These are instances of Loeser special values that should arrest the attention of every one who has Furs in mind.

\$85 Arctic Fox Sets, Dyed Natural Blue, \$55  
Double fur animal skins, fancy animal shaped Muffs.  
Separate skins for selection, made up into Muffs or Scarfs as desired, at \$27.50 a skin.

Hudson Seal Coats, \$95  
Branded lined, full sweep flare model, 40 inches long.

Red Fox Sets, full pillow Muffs, animal Scarfs, head and tail.  
Kit Coney Sets, pillow Muff, trimmed head and tail, animal Scarf.  
Imported mink Scarfs (Japanese mink) fancy shape.

Imported Japanese mink Muffs, eight-skin model, half-barrel shape.  
Naroseal Scarfs, barrel shape.  
Naroseal Scarfs, fancy shape.

Natural raccoon Scarfs, shaped model, dark skin.  
Beaver Scarfs, new shape with button.  
Fitch Scarfs, fancy shape with head and button.

Skunk opossum Muffs, pillow shape, black marten style.  
Black marten black marten style Scarfs, animal shape.

Persian paw Sets, pillow Muffs, fancy shape Scarfs.  
Black Coney Sets, large pillow Muffs, shaped Scarfs.

Natural wolf Sets, pillow Muffs and animal shaped Scarfs.

\$75 Skunk Sets (Black Marten) at \$50  
Extra choice skins, perfectly matched. Large pillow Muffs, fancy bed, four-skin style and two-skin fancy shaped Scarfs.

Hudson Seal Coats, \$79  
All silk skinner sash linings, 40 inches long, full flare.

Red Fox Sets, Muffs trimmed with head, tails and paws; animal shaped Scarfs.  
Skins pointed Manchurian dog Sets, Muffs trimmed with head and tail; large animal Scarfs.

Hudson Seal Coats, barrel shape.  
Beaver Scarfs, half-barrel shape.  
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Skunk opossum Muffs, black marten style, pillow shape.  
Natural raccoon Scarfs, two-skin, animal shape, head and tail.

Black wolf Muffs, sunken bed.  
Black fox Muffs, large pillow shape, tail and paws.

Black fox Muffs, trimmed with head, tail and paws.  
Natural opossum Muffs, pillow shape.

Black fox Scarfs, double fur, animal shape.  
Fitch Scarfs, fancy shaped.

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

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Low Priced

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Naroseal Scarfs, fancy shape.

Natural raccoon Scarfs, shaped model, dark skin.  
Beaver Scarfs, new shape with button.  
Fitch Scarfs, fancy shape with head and button.

Skunk opossum Muffs, pillow shape, black marten style.  
Black marten black marten style Scarfs, animal shape.

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Black Coney Sets, large pillow Muffs, shaped Scarfs.

Natural wolf Sets, pillow Muffs and animal shaped Scarfs.

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Skunk opossum Muffs, black marten style, pillow shape.  
Natural raccoon Scarfs, two-skin, animal shape, head and tail.

Black wolf Muffs, sunken bed.  
Black fox Muffs, large pillow shape, tail and paws.

Black fox Muffs, trimmed with head, tail and paws.  
Natural opossum Muffs, pillow shape.

Black fox Scarfs, double fur, animal shape.  
Fitch Scarfs, fancy shaped.

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.